

MANDEL BROTHERS, 121 & 123 State-st., PEOPLES. Are exhibiting large and complete lines of Carpets in choice and desirable styles, in Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Three-Plys, and Ingrains, at the following POPULAR PRICES. Body Brussels, \$1.50 per yard up. Tapestry Brussels, \$1.00 per yard up. Three-Plys, \$1.25 per yard up. Ingrains, 40c per yard up.

THE ISSUES WHICH ARE TO BE SETTLED BY THE COMING ELECTION. Record of the Democracy—Enforcing the Constitutional Amendments. A New Application of the Parable of the Prodigal Son. Where Was Tilden During the War?—A Confederate Congress.

MANDEL BROTHERS, 121 & 123 STATE-ST. COAL. Covered Coal—Clean and Dry. PITTSTON COAL. Prices reduced to correspond with those of the market. LARGE AND SMALL EGGS, \$7.00 RANGE, 7.50. Our Coal is ALL covered by IRON SHEED, and notwithstanding the late heavy rains, we deliver it perfectly dry, free from water, dirt, and slate, 2,000 lbs of clear Coal.

WILLIAM C. DOW, Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING. FIRE CHANGES. 7 PER CENT. Loans on Real Estate. FOX'S POOL ROOM, 141 MADISON-ST. MINN'S AND BOYS' Hats, all the New Fall Styles, at Popular Prices.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

Improvement in the Loan Market Last Week.

Better Feeling in Commercial and Financial Circles, East and West.

The Produce Markets Tame, and Most of Them Tamer.

Corn Is the Chief Exception—The Stock Market Remained.

What Grain Warehousemen Shall Be Demanded Regular.

FINANCIAL.

The course of business among the banks last week was quiet, and to a slight extent unfavorably affected by the disagreeable weather. But this temporary arrest of activity did not obscure the improving condition of affairs. The demand for bank favors has begun to feel the influence of a renewed activity in all branches of trade and industry. This fact, very great, as yet, and there are abundant indications that it is the precursor of returning and general prosperity. In Chicago, there are peculiar grounds for that belief. The city is now in the midst of a part in the renewal of good times. The settlement here of important business and manufacturing concerns that have finally come to recognize this must be the centre of their operations, is an event of the importance of which is fully understood, and which has diffused more confidence in the immediate future than anything that has happened for years. The discount lines of the banks have a gradual decline of business, and the demand for advances with which to move the crop continues, and as the jobbing trade of the city develops the amount of commercial paper offered for discount increases.

Rates of discount are 8 to 10 per cent to regular customers. Rates to outside parties and on the street are 5 per cent and upwards for choice call money. New York exchange was sold between bank at 50 1/2 to 51 1/2.

The movement of currency to the country is slow. The clearings of the Chicago Clearing-House Bank during the week are reported as follows by James D. R. Hale:

	1876.	1875.
Monday	\$4,400,000.00	\$4,250,000.00
Tuesday	3,800,000.00	3,800,000.00
Wednesday	3,800,000.00	3,800,000.00
Thursday	3,800,000.00	3,800,000.00
Friday	3,800,000.00	3,800,000.00
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RECEIPTS.

	1876.	1875.
Cattle No.	3,307	3,077
Sheep No.	176,380	176,380
Hogs No.	27,720	27,720
Swine No.	27,720	27,720
Poultry No.	27,720	27,720
Other No.	27,720	27,720
Total	27,720	27,720

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	1876.	1875.
Cattle No.	3,307	3,077
Sheep No.	176,380	176,380
Hogs No.	27,720	27,720
Swine No.	27,720	2

Train	Time	Destination
1	7:00 a.m.	Chicago
2	8:00 a.m.	Chicago
3	9:00 a.m.	Chicago
4	10:00 a.m.	Chicago
5	11:00 a.m.	Chicago
6	12:00 p.m.	Chicago
7	1:00 p.m.	Chicago
8	2:00 p.m.	Chicago
9	3:00 p.m.	Chicago
10	4:00 p.m.	Chicago
11	5:00 p.m.	Chicago
12	6:00 p.m.	Chicago

Train	Time	Destination
13	7:00 a.m.	Chicago
14	8:00 a.m.	Chicago
15	9:00 a.m.	Chicago
16	10:00 a.m.	Chicago
17	11:00 a.m.	Chicago
18	12:00 p.m.	Chicago
19	1:00 p.m.	Chicago
20	2:00 p.m.	Chicago
21	3:00 p.m.	Chicago
22	4:00 p.m.	Chicago
23	5:00 p.m.	Chicago
24	6:00 p.m.	Chicago

Train	Time	Destination
25	7:00 a.m.	Chicago
26	8:00 a.m.	Chicago
27	9:00 a.m.	Chicago
28	10:00 a.m.	Chicago
29	11:00 a.m.	Chicago
30	12:00 p.m.	Chicago
31	1:00 p.m.	Chicago
32	2:00 p.m.	Chicago
33	3:00 p.m.	Chicago
34	4:00 p.m.	Chicago
35	5:00 p.m.	Chicago
36	6:00 p.m.	Chicago

Train	Time	Destination
37	7:00 a.m.	Chicago
38	8:00 a.m.	Chicago
39	9:00 a.m.	Chicago
40	10:00 a.m.	Chicago
41	11:00 a.m.	Chicago
42	12:00 p.m.	Chicago
43	1:00 p.m.	Chicago
44	2:00 p.m.	Chicago
45	3:00 p.m.	Chicago
46	4:00 p.m.	Chicago
47	5:00 p.m.	Chicago
48	6:00 p.m.	Chicago

Train	Time	Destination
49	7:00 a.m.	Chicago
50	8:00 a.m.	Chicago
51	9:00 a.m.	Chicago
52	10:00 a.m.	Chicago
53	11:00 a.m.	Chicago
54	12:00 p.m.	Chicago
55	1:00 p.m.	Chicago
56	2:00 p.m.	Chicago
57	3:00 p.m.	Chicago
58	4:00 p.m.	Chicago
59	5:00 p.m.	Chicago
60	6:00 p.m.	Chicago

Train	Time	Destination
61	7:00 a.m.	Chicago
62	8:00 a.m.	Chicago
63	9:00 a.m.	Chicago
64	10:00 a.m.	Chicago
65	11:00 a.m.	Chicago
66	12:00 p.m.	Chicago
67	1:00 p.m.	Chicago
68	2:00 p.m.	Chicago
69	3:00 p.m.	Chicago
70	4:00 p.m.	Chicago
71	5:00 p.m.	Chicago
72	6:00 p.m.	Chicago

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73	7:00 a.m.	Chicago
74	8:00 a.m.	Chicago
75	9:00 a.m.	Chicago
76	10:00 a.m.	Chicago
77	11:00 a.m.	Chicago
78	12:00 p.m.	Chicago
79	1:00 p.m.	Chicago
80	2:00 p.m.	Chicago
81	3:00 p.m.	Chicago
82	4:00 p.m.	Chicago
83	5:00 p.m.	Chicago
84	6:00 p.m.	Chicago

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85	7:00 a.m.	Chicago
86	8:00 a.m.	Chicago
87	9:00 a.m.	Chicago
88	10:00 a.m.	Chicago
89	11:00 a.m.	Chicago
90	12:00 p.m.	Chicago
91	1:00 p.m.	Chicago
92	2:00 p.m.	Chicago
93	3:00 p.m.	Chicago
94	4:00 p.m.	Chicago
95	5:00 p.m.	Chicago
96	6:00 p.m.	Chicago

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97	7:00 a.m.	Chicago
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99	9:00 a.m.	Chicago
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104	2:00 p.m.	Chicago
105	3:00 p.m.	Chicago
106	4:00 p.m.	Chicago
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REFORM.

It Is Needed in Beer as in Politics.
The Extortionate Price of the Article Must Come Down.
Prime Cost of the Liquid, and the Profits of the Brewers.
The Petty Amount of Consolation Obtained for Five Cents.
A Saloon-keeper Reveals the Mysteries of His Trade.

How the Most Desirable of Reforms Is to Be Achieved.

Beer is growing to be the national drink. It is already the most popular. The time is coming when the Great American Gutzler will absolutely refuse to waste any of his shining talents on so vulgar a beverage as champagne, but will devote himself only to the nobler art of Gambrinus. When that millennium arrives mankind will be bound together in a unity of habitation, and Monsieur Mumm may go off and marry the Widow Clicquot for a living, for his occupation will be gone. At least, it will have disappeared to no farther shore than the land of the grape and the olive. France, the land of the grape and the olive, will doubtless cling to its customs that were traditional in the days of Orlando and Huon of Bordeaux, and will consume wine forevermore. British conservatism may continue to brew and drink beer, but in America the national tastes are so forming that to-day the phoenix of barley is rising over the ashes of corn, and whiskey, which is rapidly wearing out of fashion, bids fair to perish altogether in the competition with the invincible antagonist.

In a MSS. of Shakespeare in the Bodleian Library, some years ago, was discovered a remarkable interlineation in the passage where Hamlet has his encounter with the paternal ghost. It was found that at that particular point where the feeble old king, in a fit of pique, supposed to be worked up to a high pitch of excitement and grief, he addressed the spectral visitor as follows:

Hamlet—Oh, go and take beer.

It is not upon this expression that the young Roscius founds his theory of Hamlet's insanity, though he might have done so, considering its entire incongruity with the text. Fortunately, on a strict investigation, the interlineation discovered by the Bodleian scholars has been found to be a forgery, having been skillfully inserted by a wit-loving undergraduate of noble birth who had obtained access to the manuscript. The consumption of beer in this country, as well as in Central Europe, is enormous and constantly increasing. People generally have no idea of the amount consumed.

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